



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

he has failed to find a single one without living tenants. These larvae have been reared and studied by MEIJERE,<sup>20</sup> who describes 7 species, of which 6 are new. They are to be referred to the order Diptera, and belong to three different families.

Not the least remarkable characteristic of these larvae is the power they seem to possess of anti-fermentation, and which appears to retard the action of the enzymes of the fluid filling the pitchers. Experiments upon their influence upon the action of solutions of pepsin and pancreatin furnish evidence of their retarding influence. Closely related larvae, taken from pools in the vicinity, were unable to live in the pitchers; hence the anti-ferment is regarded as an adaptation to such symbiotic existence.—GEO D. FULLER.

**Grape mildew.**—A number of infection experiments, bringing out some of the relations between the downy mildew of the grape and its host, have been described by MÜLLER-THURGAU.<sup>21</sup> Pot-grown grapevines were brought into a greenhouse, and only the new shoots that developed under glass were used for the experiments. The infected shoots were covered for a time with glass cases, to prevent too rapid evaporation of the drops of water containing the spores used for inoculation. The main results of the experiments are the following: No infection took place on the upper surface of the leaves unless punctures had been made in the epidermis. Infections took place readily on the lower surface if the plants were kept in a moist atmosphere. The very youngest leaves were not readily infected, a fact which the author attributes to causes within the leaf rather than to such outer factors as the dense hairy covering. Leaves a little older are most easily infected and in these the fungus grows a long time and forms spots of considerable size before the infected area dies. On the older leaves the action of the fungus is more severe. The infected spots remain small, usually 3-5 mm. in diameter, but the tissue within these spots is killed immediately. In these small spots large numbers of oospores are found. The difference in behavior of leaves of different ages is attributed to differences in moisture content or to differences in composition.—H. HASSELBRING.

**Egg-formation in *Cystosira* and *Sargassum*.**—NIENBURG<sup>22</sup> reports the result of his investigation on the development of the eggs of *Cystosira* and *Sargassum*. *Cystosira barbata* Ag. was collected at Naples in the spring of 1907, and *Sargassum linifolium* was obtained from Trieste in September of the following year. The paper presents briefly the nuclear divisions in the oögonium of *Cystosira* and the development of sporelings of *Sargassum*. The author

<sup>20</sup> MEIJERE, J. C. H. DE, *Nepenthes*-Tiere. I. Systematik. Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg Suppl. 3. pt. 2. 917-940. 1910.

<sup>21</sup> MÜLLER-THURGAU, H., Infection der Weinrebe durch *Plasmopara viticola*. Centralbl. Bakt. II. 29:683-695. fig. 1. 1911.

<sup>22</sup> NIENBURG, WILHELM, Die Oögonentwicklung bei *Cystosira* und *Sargassum*. Flora 116:167-180. pls. 1, 2. figs. 9. 1910.